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The King of Roby is kind enough to say that he will not try to coerce the Legislature. Perhaps he had better not try to.

There is danger that if the next Legislature begins to turn the light on the dark transactions of its predecessors the supply of illuminating material may give out.

One of the first, if not the first, bill passed by the Legislature should be to reimburse the Governor the full amount, principal and interest, of the expenses assumed by him on account of the calling out of the militia last summer.

The inability of the Governor to take measures for the suppression of White Cap crimes and Roby nuisances shows the necessity of further legislation in this regard. His responsibility for the enforcement of law should be accompanied with commensurate power.

One could wish that the year 1895 might see a speedy end of the ridiculous, artificial and demoralizing attempt to invest Napoleon Bonaparte with attributes worthy of admiration or respect. No man that ever lived better deserved to pass unhindered into ob-

The bankers of St. Louis have formulated a currency plan which will be introduced in the House by Representative Cobb, of that city, who is a member of the committee on banking and currency. Its leading feature, the funding of the greenbacks in long-time, lowrate bonds, to be used as a basis for bank currency, has already been proposed by the Journal and should be incorporated in any plan that may be adopted.

By the census of 1880 the South had 180 cotton mills, with 660,000 spindles and 14,300 looms. The total capital invested was \$21,900,000. By 1890 the number of mills had increased to 254, with 1,712,000 spindles and 39,000 looms and \$61,000,000 capital. A recent estimate shows 405 mills, 2,700,000 spindles and 62,000 looms, and \$97,000,000 invested capital. This enormous development of a single industry could never have taken place but for the abolition of slavery and a steady adherence to a protective policy, for both of which the South owes a debt of undying gratitude to the Republican

Even the New York Times is forced to admit that Secretary Carlisle has made a dismal failure at the head of the Treasury Department. Its criticism is directed solely against his currency plan, but it might have included the tariff bill as well, for that is largely his. In view of his admitted failure the Times thinks "it would not be improper or imprudent for the President to consider in what way the Secretary is of value to the administration." If the President should press that inquiry he would run up against more than one of his secretaries. Indeed, the opinion seems to be growing that the President himself is not of much value to the administration.

The primary object of the suit instituted by the Attorney-general seems to be to discover the perpetrators of the fraudulent change in the fee and salary bill after it was passed which furnished the ground for the Supreme Court decision against its constitutionality. The Journal is not prepared to say what the result may be upon the fee and salary question, but it can hardly fail to be beneficial in emphasizing the necessity for more stringent legislation relative to the custody of legislative bills both before and after their final passage. It ought not to be within the power of a corrupt clerk of the Legislature or perhaps a subordinate to prevent the passage of bills by conniving at their disappearance or to make material changes in laws after their enactment without incurring a severe penalty. There has been too much of this kind of dark-lantern legislation in this State, and the quickened moral sense of the times demands that it be stopped.

It is an interesting commentary on the tyranny of the Russian government that mitting exiled Russians now in other countries to return to Russia should be exploited as a wonderful exhibition of royal clemency. The proclamation was issued in honor of the Czar's recent marriage and was evidently intended to be received as a most gracious act, and, in fact, it is so regarded by the exiles. Yet it does not carry any atonement for past wrongs and injustice or any assurance of future reform. There is no indemnity nor reparation for generations of cruelty and no promise that Russians will not be exiled hereafter as they have been heretofore. It is simply the whim of an arbitrary despot to revoke the sentence of exile as to those on whom it is now resting without any assurance that if they return to Russia it may not be imposed on their children or grandchildren, or even reimposed on them if they should happen again to incur the displeasure of the authorities. There is little wonder that

nihilism should flourish under a government where such a preclamation as this is hailed as an evidence of gracious clemency. The best possible use for such a government is to overthrow it.

THE PARTY OF IMBECILITY.

A Washington special telegram in a Democratic paper gives a discouraging picture of government finances as they appear from an administration point of view. The dispatch says that "during the past six months the revenues of the government have been \$28,500,000 less than the expenditures." As Secretary Carlisle's annual report showed an actual deficit during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, of \$69,803,270, the deficit which has accrued during the last six months is in addition to that. The dispatch says "there is very little doubt but that under normal conditions the present tariff law would have produced sufficient revenue, but under the extraordinary conditions which exist it has proved inadequate." These extraordinary conditions have been created by the Democratic party and are likely to continue as long as it has the power of doing mischief. It is further admitted that "no revenue will be derived during the next six months from distilled spirits, while the receipts from the income tax are entirely problematical." Meanwhile, the gold balance is again approaching the danger line and the prospect of another issue of bonds is imminent. In this critical situation the Secretary of the Treasury "has been in conference with prominent Democratic statesmen discussing a plan by which the revenues of the government may be increased," and they have called in that most useless of all methods, a Democratic caucus. The dispatch says:

There have been during the holiday cess several private consultations of the Democratic leaders to determine how immediate revenue can be secured without resorting to the sale of bonds. It has been discovered that the best practical course for immediate enlarging of the revenue is an increase of \$1 per barrel upon beer and malt liquors. That increase would yield \$31,000,000 of revenue per annum and it would be immediately available. This step it is argued, is the best solution of the problem and from what can be learned from official sources it is quite probable that Secretary Carlisle will recommend in a communication to Congress shortly, an increase

All this makes a gloomy spectacle for the contemplation of patriotic Americans at the beginning of 1895. It is a spectacle in which the most prominent features are political imbecility and administrative impotence. The situation gives significance to a Washington special in another Democratic paper, which, after admitting the practical failure of the administration's financial policy, says:

The simple principle advocated by Republicans that an excess of receipts over expenditures means the highest government credit and the greatest confidence in government currency is making pression upon the Democrats, and the propsttion to increase the national revenues is

likely to prove a popular one. It is gratifying to know that Republican principles of finance, especially the simple one that receipts should always exceed expenditures, are "making some impression upon the Democrats," but experience does not justify any faith in their ability to carry them out.

GIBBONS AND THE NEW WOMAN.

Cardinal Gibbons, whose alleged views on the woman question appeared in yesterday's Journal, has probably been misrepresented, since the original publication was made by the New York World-a paper totally untrustworthy and loving "sensations" far more than the truth. On other subjects of the day Gibbons has not shown himself especially illiberal or narrow, and while he has occasionally expressed himself in somewhat caustic terms concerning prevailing feminine foibles and has shown himself possessed of the common masculine theory that only the old-fashioned domestic woman with no outside interests but those of religion was worthy of admiration, he has not shown himself so far behind the times as his latest socalled interview indicates. But, assuming that even a part of his savage criticisms on the modern woman are genuine utterances, they must be accepted with surprise, coming from such a source. Cardinal Gibbons is an intelligent man; he knows human nature, and, knowing it, he should be aware that whatever may be the difference between the women of this century and those of the one preceding, it is a difference that has come about in the natural progress of events; it is a development depending on the changed conditions of life, a process of evolution for which not the women, but circumstances are responsible. Given the modern conditions of existence, the dissemination of intelligence, the altered attitude of men in regard to educational and social progress, and the change in the position of women was as inevitable as any other social movement. It has not been hastened by argument and cannot be hindered by fulminations from ecclesiastical or other source. In denouncing women who have shown an interest in the world that lies outside of the home and the church, and who have even ventured to participate in affairs of this region unknown to them, the Cardinal merely proves his inability to keep pace with social evolution. He may not approve of the change; he may fancy that the outcome will be disaster, but he should understand that he cannot prevent it, and that it would be wisdom on his part to accept the modern woman as she is and to adapt himself to the new requirements which are imposed upon those who would guide her in her new and not yet thoroughly safe paths. A man of his acumen ought also to know that whatever may be the exterior change in the life of man or woman, nature remains the same. Though women broaden their horizon of thought and their field of labor, there is no probability, no possibility that as a class they will think less highly of home and its ties or be less willing to devote themselves to husbands and children or be deficient in any of the womanly virtues. In assuming that such will be the case this distinguished prelate betrays his lack of insight into human nature and into the principles which underlie all social movements. The "new woman" is evidently crowding the Cardinal a little,

A special from this city to the Louisville Courier-Journal says that one object of the coming Democratic meeting in this city is to outline a plan for the reorganization of the party, and that in doing this an attempt will be made to imitate the general plan of the Lincoln League clubs. Of this Republican organization the correspondent says: It is regarded as possessing the easentials of subordinate organization, and it is a

and he must make haste lest she pass

him by and his influence be lost.

recognized fact that much has been accomplished through it that otherwise might have gone undone, for it has brought many young men into fellowship with active Republicans and thus fixed them in principles that they may have held lightly before such associations were formed and might have been susceptible to arguments which, when once they had become allied with the Lincoln League, could not reach them.

It is further admitted that the league clubs were a great help to the Republicans in the last campaign in securing a poll of voters which proved to be far more reliable than that which the Democratic managers had, and, in fact, very nearly correct. This admission of the good work that has been done by the Lincoln League clubs and the fact that the Democracy are going to try and organize on the same plan should be an incentive to extend the organization and keep its working efficiency up to the highest point.

The stamp put by the Boston postoffice on all letters mailed there formerly consisted of half a dozen straight black lines two inches long. These were rather meaningless, and it occurred to some genius that anything emanating from Boston ought to represent an idea, so he made the lines wavy, put some stars in a white space in the northwest corner-and, behold, an American flag! The postoffice adopted the new design, and now Boston is more proudly patriotic than ever.

Mrs. Bloomer, whose attempt at dress reform so many years ago gave the name to the now famous bloomer costume, must have looked with what the story writers call mingled emotions upon the Turkish trousers now worn so freely by bicycle girls and which excite so little comment. When she wore her reform garments she was a martyr to ridicule and abuse and gave them up for that reason.

During the present year some important changes will take place in the personnel of the army. Major General McCook will retire on April 22, Paymaster General Smith on March 26, Brigadier General Casey, chief of engineers, on May 10, and Major General Schofield on Sept. 26. Nearly a dozen officers of lower rank will go on the retired list.

People about the country are burning to death in their houses at night with disagreeable frequency. It can be said in favor of the unfortunates that their consciences must have been clear else they could not have slept soundly while the flames surrounded them.

Strong is a good name for a reform mayor of New York. He will need to live up to it.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Hard Lines. "A feller don't know what to do," complained Tommy. "The kids that maw wants me to play with, their mother's don't want

'em to play with me." A Weak Brother. Sing a song of sixpence, Bottle full of rye

Left over after swearin' off-What's the use to try? What He Wanted. "What do you think of this country?"

asked the interviewer. "My deah fellow," replied the eminent foreigner, "I have only been here ten min-

"That is just what I want to get at. I want to find out what you think, not what you know.'

Shameful.

"They say that fellow who is preaching what he calls a new religion is getting more than two thousand a year from his "It is an outrageous swindle and ought

to be stopped," said the Rev. Mr. Goodpay, with warmth. "Why, I am only getting eight thousand a year myself."

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Mr. Breckinridge is sadly in need of some ort of quorum-counting device.-Washing-Times continue hard. The only free thing

n this community is salvation.-Atlanta Mr. Anthony Comstock is understood to

say that he has no objections to the bare facts.-Detroit Tribune This sort of atmosphere will be sure to drive the decollete woman to the weather strip.-Washington Post.

It would seem as if there was little left of the Cleveland administration except the pie counter.-The Capital. The muscular Christian is more often a pounder than an expounder of the scrip-tures.—Boston Transcript.

Colonel Breckinridge has thus far failed to count a quorum at any of his lectures,

—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

"Talk about the jaws of death," exclaimed a man who had a scolding wife, "I tell you they're nothing like the jaws of life."—Lowell Courier. A contemporary refers to the old year

as "she." But if it had been of that sex would it have ever become old?-Louisville Courier Journal. To pass a Carlisle currency bill will be difficult-almost as much so as it would be

ocrat and Chronicle. Mrs. McBride-John, dear, why are some grocers called green grocers?. Mr. Mc-Bride.-To distinguish them from cash grocers, darling,-Vogue,

to pass Carlisle currency.-Rochester Dem-

Kissing a girl under the mistletoe is only a branch of the great principle of kissing her under any pretence that's available.

-Philadelphia Times.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. Professor Bailey, of Missorui, is said to

have obtained more than 1.000 types of pumpkins by crossing the flowers of one kind with the pollen of another. After Victor Hugo's death more than 10,000 solated verses were found scattered about his room written on small slips of paper.

He used to write incessantly, even while dressing himself in the morning. Mr. A. S. Ward, of Eton College, has been elected to a scholarship at Baliol. He is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Humphry Ward. The many readers of "Robert Els-mere" will recall the beautiful description

of Oxford and Baliol in that book. When W. H. Rollins, night station master at a Washington police station, died a few nights ago the clock in the police station stopped at the very minute of his death. Just before that a large glass ink-stand that stood on his office desk cracked squarely in two.

Mary Ann Dalton, of Ashland, N. H., is

ninety-six years old, but is active enough to supply all her own wants. She spins, weaves and makes the cloth and clothes she wears, the rugs she walks on, and the sheets and blankets she sleeps under, and molds the A movement started in Baltimore to present a testimonial to Dr. John S. Billings,

advisory surgeon of the Johns Hopkins hospital, is well on foot. The testimonial is to be \$10,000 subscribed by physicians and surgeons throughout the country and in ap-preciation of compiling the indexed catalogue of the surgeon general's office. For the greater honor of literature a memorial meeting for Robert Louis Stevenson will be held at Carnegie Hall, New York, on Friday evening, under the auspices

surgeon of the United States army, and an

of the Uncut Leaves Society. Edmund C. Stedman will preside. Andrew Carnegie, Richard Henry Stoddard, George W. Cable, William Winter and others will make short addresses. David Christie Murray will deliver the principal address. Selections from Stevenson's ballads and stories will be read by Nelson Wheateroff. by Nelson Wheatcroft. Mrs. Henrietta M. King, of Corpus Christi, Tex, owns 1,875 square miles of land in Texas, or about a million and a quarter of acres. She inherited this vast domain from her husband, Richard King, who was born

and by shrewdness and ability became very wealthy. When he died, in 1885, all his property went to his wife, a daughter of the Rev. Hiram Chamberlain, who built the first Presbyterian church on the Rio Grande. Mrs. King is about sixty years of age, and is a woman of kindly instincts and admirable character. She lives very plainly and does not spend a tithe of her income. Her land alone is now worth \$5,000,000, and it will be worth much more when it is devoted to be worth much more when it is devoted to viticulture, for which it is said to be well

Through the efforts of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who has had charge of the government schools in Alaska for many years, a herd of over 100 reindeer has been transported from Siberia across the Bering Strait into Alaska, and they are reported to be doing very well. More than 200 fawns were born last year. There used to be large herds of reindeer on the moss-covered tundra of Alaska, but they were all exterminated years ago, and the walrus, whale and seal, which have since supplied the natives with food, clothing and fuel, are getting very

A remarkable freak in moon phases was noted in the month of February, 1866, a month which has gone into astronomical annals as "the month without a full moon." In that year January and March each had two full moons, but February none. A writer in a leading astronomical journal uses the following language in describing it: "Do you realize what a rare thing in nature it was? It has not happened before since the beginning of the Christian era or probably since the creation of the world. It will not occur again, according to the computations of the astronomer royal of England for-how long do you think? Not until after 2,500,000 years from 1866."

New Year's with Tennyson. Many suns arise and set, Many a chance the years beget. -"Miller's Daughter."

Make Thou my spirit pure and clear
As are the frosty skies.
Or this first snowdrop of the year
That in my bosom lies. -"St. Agnes' Eve."

Smiles from the threshold of the year to Whispering "It will be happier," and old Press round us, and warm hearts close with -"Foresters."

Dip down upon the northern shore, O sweet New Year delaying long; Thou doest expectant nature wrong; Delaying long, delay no more. -"In Memoriam."

Sing the New Year in under the blue. Last year you sang it as gladly.
"New, new, new!" Is it then so new
That you should carol so madly?

-"The Throstle." There's a new foot on the floor, my friend, And a new face at the door, my friend, A new face at the door.

-"Death of the Old Year." The night is starry and cold, my friend, And the New Year blithe and bold, my friend, Comes up to take his own.

-"Death of the Old Year." When wealth no more shall rest in mounded hears, But smit with freer light shall slowly melt In many streams to fatten lower lands, And light shall spread, and man be liker Thro' all the season of the golden year.

-"The Golden Year." CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE. Facts and Figures That Possess

Perennial Interest. Sir Evelyn Wood, in Fortnightly Review. Out of 673 of all ranks who rode down the valley, only 195 rode back. There were 130 killed, 134 wounded and 15 prisoners, the remainder being dismounted, for out of the 673 horses, 475 were killed and 42

The havoc and confusion wrought among the Russian troops are indescribable, and this accounts for the number of our dis mounted men who escaped. Several indi-viduals of the leading squadrons dashed on to the banks of the Tchernaya, one officer killing in succession, near the river, the wheel, center, and lead drivers of a gun which the Russians were endeavoring Lieut. Percy Smith, Thirteenth Light

Dragoons, from an accident to his right hand, carried merely a dummy sword in the scabbar. While leading his men on the far side of the Russian battery, a Russian soldier, perceiving he had no sword, galloped up alongside and resting his carbine on the left arm, pressed the muzzle close to Smith's body as the two horsemen galloped, locked together. Smith presently, finding the suspense intolerable, struck at the Russian's face with the maimed hand. and, the carbine going off, the bullet passed over Smith's head, the Russian then leaving him alone.

Captain Morris, of the Seventeenth Lancers, terribly wounded, gave up is sword to a Russian officer, who shortly afterward, being driven from his side, left Morris alone, and he nearly fell a victim to the cupidity of some Cossacks. From them and others, however, he escaped and eventually with great difficulty got back up the valley till he fell insensible close to the dead body

of his friend Nolan. Lieut, Sir William Gordon, who greatly distinguished himself in personal combats in Central India in 1858, is still an active man, although the doctors said, on the 25th of October, he was "their only patient with his head off," so terribly had he been hacked by a crowd of Russians into which he penetrated. He used to make little of his escape, but we learned that after being knocked out of the saddle he lay on his horse's neck, trying to keep the blood from his eyes. Eventually, without sword or pistol, he turned back and, unable to regain his stirrups, although a perfect horse-man, rode at a walk up the valley. He found between himself and our heavy brigade a regiment of Russian cavalry facing up the valley. He was now joined by two or three men, and he made for the squadron interval. The nearest Russian, hearing him approach, looked back, and by closing outward to bar his passage, left sufficient opening in the squadron, through which fordon passed at a canter. He was follow ed and summoned to surrender and, refus ing, would have been cut down had not

his pursuer been shot. A ROLL OF HONOR.

Defeat of Cleveland in Trying to Prove Wholesale Pension Frauds. Boston Advertiser.

When the present administration began its work of hunting down the pension frauds the "special examiners' division" of the Pension Office was detailed to do the greater part of the work. The sum of \$400,000 had been appropriated for the work of this division and about fifty-five special examiners were instructed to exami ery case thoroughly for the purpose of discovering any suspicious circumstances in connection with the application for, the proof of, or the allotment of a pension. The scrutiny seems to have been reasonably close and rigid. At all events nearly 5,000 cases, 4,765 to be exact, were picked out as justifying a suspicion of fraud of some kind.

Even if all of these cases had been fraud-ulent, the fact would have remained that out of more than 1,250,000 pension cases these fifty-five examiners, with an appro-priation of \$400,000 to aid them in their work, discovered less than 4-10 of 1 per cent. of pension cases to be fraudulent Considering the sweeping character of the charges made, the result would have been to show that the indictment of the pensioners, while in some measure justifiable was, at all events, somewhat exaggerated

and unduly pessimistic.

However, as it proved, most of the 4,765 cases selected by the examiners as likely to prove fraudulent justified no such suspicion. It was easy enough for the examiners to charge and to recommend the suspension pension payments in such cases, but when a thorough investigation was made it was discovered that in about every case there was little good reason to charge the pensioner or applicant with wrongdoing. This appears from the report of the Pension Office for the first fiscal year and the statistics there given are worthy of the best attention of those who have denounced the pension system as a gigantic fraud. Out of the 4,765 cases selected as frauduthe pension examiners convictions resulted in less than 200, and of the persons convicted twenty were notaries and executing officers, thirty-two were attorneys and subagents, and thirty-seven were witnesses and other persons not pensioners. There were also found eighteen fraudulent impersonators of claimants and pensioners and eleven impostors. But of soldiers and and eleven impostors. But of soldiers and widows, of pensioners or applicants for pensions, only thirty-nine were discovered to be guilty of fraud upon the government. Out of more than 1,250,000 pensioners or applicants for pensions less than forty were convicted of fraud by this force of fifty-five special examiners aided by a liberal appro-

If. as President Cleveland asserted, there are thousands of fraudulent pensioners; if, as other Democratic leaders insist, the pension system were a thing of mere spoils and plunder, what will it cost to find out the remaining frauds, at the present cost of \$10,000 each fraudulent pensioner discovin this State in 1825. After living an adven-turous life, he bought what was then known as the Santa Gertgude's ranch in Texas, ered?

Remarkable History of the Man Chosen by the Chinese Powers to Assist In the Peace Negotiations.

Washington Post. Hon. John W. Foster, who is en route to Japan to meet the commissioners appointed by China to negotiate terms of peace with her victorious opponent in the war now raging in the Orient, has had an experience in the hold of diplomacy which is unequaled in the annals of American history. John Quincy Adams is the only other native of the United States whose record in that branch of public service in any sense may be said to rival his, and Mr. Adams did not approach him in the variety of the services performed.

The Massachusetts statesman began his career at the early age of fourteen, when he was made an attache of the United States legation at St. Petersburg, where his father, John Adams, was minister from this country to Russia. From that subordinate position he was advanced until finally he held the post of minister to Great Britain and served a term as Secretary of State. It is interesting to note that the discussion of the lately much mooted question of the jurisdiction over the Bering sea first began when John Quincy Adams was Secretary of State, the letter of Mr. Adams to our minister to St. Petersburg expressing the views of the United States government upon the edict of the Czar asserting Russia's dominion over the water being the earliest official paper on the subject quoted in the recent negotiations respecting that subject.

Mr. Foster may be said to be the only American who has made diplomacy his profession. He is recognized as distinctively a diplomate, and although he goes to Japan in a purely private capacity his appointment is looked upon by the members of the diplomatic corps in Washington as identifying him in an official sense as one of their number. Before he left Washington and after the publication of the fact that he had been selected every embassador and minister located in the capital called and left their cards at his residence, as they would in the case of an appoint-ment to a position similar to the one they hold.

From the time when President Grant, in 1873, upon the request of Mr. Morton, appointed him Minister to Mexico every positon held by Mr. Foster has come to him unsought, and in one or two instances he knew nothing of his appointment until it had been conrmed. When President Hayes in 1880 transferred him to St. Petersburg from the City of Mexico the first intimation he had of the fact was the announcement to him by the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had been advised of the appointment by Minister Romero immediately upon the nomination being made public, Mr. Foster did not hear from his own government until the next day after the nomination had been

confirmed by the Senate.

ACTED UPON QUICKLY. This recalls another fact which seems to have been characteristic of Mr. Foster's appointments. They have usually been settled upon and confirmed with remarkable celerity. Having resigned the Russian mission in 1881, he returned to Washington and entered upon the practice of his profession, the law, being engaged in international cases almost exclusively. One Tuesday in February, 1883, President Arthur asked him to take the Spanish mission. After considering the matter twenty-four hours, he agreed to go; Thursday the nomination was sent in, and on Friday it was confirmed by the Senate. The circumstances attending his appoint ment as Secretary of State in June, 1892, to succeed the late Secretary Blaine, were to succeed the late Secretary Blaine, were even more striking in this regard. His name had not been canvassed in connection with the office, and on the day the appointment was made a story was printed on the authority of a prominent Western editor and politician that Secretary Tracy would be transferred to the State Department, and ex-Gov. Cheney, of New Hampshire, succeed Tracy at the head of the Navy Department. Mr. Foster's nomination was sent to the Senate at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and in two hours and thirtythe afternoon, and in two hours and thirty-five minutes he had been confirmed, sworn in, held a reception in the diplomatic par-lor in the State Department, and was at his desk signing the day's mail.

Mr. Fosters ability to form accurate judgments upon questions presented to him, and his capacity for rapidly disposing of the matters when his mind was made up, have been important factors in his successful career. His capacity for work is something tremendous, but it is accomplished with the minimum of exertion, through his excellent methods, the result of training in the school of the lawyer and newspaper man, for it is upon the foundations laid while serving in these professions that the main structure of his life has been built. It may be well to mention that President Hayes would have made him Secretary of War in 1877 had it been possible for him to have reached Washington from the City of Mexico under twenty days. The President was compelled to act quickly and so Indiana was represented in the Cabinet by Hon. R. W. Thompson, as Secretary of the Navy, while Mr. Foster remained in Mexico. Mr. Fosters ability to form accurate

STORY OF HIS LIFE. John Watson Foster was born in Pike county, Indiana, March 2, 1836, the son of an English farmer who emigrated to this country in his youth and married an Indiana girl. He was able to give his son a good education and he graduated first from the Indiana State University at Bleomington and later from Harvard Law School. While at Bloomington the young student precipitated a conflict with the head of the institution, a noted Methodist divine, which resulted in the latter's retirement from the institution. He was a public speaker of great force and attractiveness and his lectures were not only the pride of the college, but a source of much revenue and reputation. Mr. Foster, then a member of the senior class detected a resemblance between the presidetected a resemblance between the presidnt's most famous production and certain rather obscure Greek classics. Diligent research and the use of the "deadly parallel column" enabled the student to demonstrate the professor's plagitrism and an immense row was the result. The two were of opposite political faiths and the matter went not only into educational, but political circles, and the whole State was aroused by it. The president left the uniaroused by it. The president left the uni-versity and has been forgotten.

in 1866 Mr. Foster began the practice of law in Evansville, Ind., being associated with Conrad Baker, late Governor of the State, and afterwards the law partner of Vice President Hendricks. He continued in the practice of his profession until the war broke out, when he promptly volunteered his services to Governor Morton, and was made major of the Twenty-fifth Indiana Regiment. He was promoted to the heutenant-colonelcy, and afterward to the command of the Sixty-fifth Regiment. Disability caused his retirement, by resignation, on March 10, 1864, but, recovering his health, he re-entered the service as colonel of the One-hundred-and-thirty-

April Sunday in 1862, the first day of the battle of Shiloh, Major Foster rallied his regiment amid the confusion and disorder that existed by seizing the colors planting them against a fallen tree, thus saving the regiment to fight again on Monday. In 1863 he led the advance of Burnday. In the being in command of a cayside's forces, being in command of a cav-airy brigade, and captured Knoxville, be-ing with the first to enter the city. Later, in command of the same brigade, he moved eastward from Knoxville, and proved him-self to be so skillful, cool and resolute a commander that long after the war Gen. Burnside said: "If I had believed Foster, as I was inclined to do, there would have been no slege of Knoxville." General Sherman said: "I like Foster; he never loses his head."

IN THE GROCERY BUSINESS. After the war General Foster, as he has since been called by those who knew him in those stirring times, settled in Cincinnati and engaged in the grocery business with his brother, under the firm name of Foster Brothers. This venture was abandoned in a short time, and he returned to Evansville. Purchasing an interest in the Evansville Journal, he conducted its affairs as managing editor until sent to Mexico by President Grant in 1873. In the meantime he Brothers. This venture was abandoned in

had been appointed postmaster of Evans-ville, and in 1872 managed the Republican campaign in Indiana as chairman of the State central committee.

His subsequent career is so well known as not to need a recapitulation.

While in Spain he negotiated a commercial treaty, which was withdrawn from the Senate by President Cleveland, who afterward sent him as special commissioner to the same country to negotiate a new one. But the Spanish authorities declined to entertain the proposition. In President Harrison's administration Mr. Foster was employed to negotiate the commercial arrangeployed to negotiate the commercial arrange-ments with the South American republics under the reciprocity clause of the McKinley bill. This occupied nearly two years, during which time his relations with the President and Secretary Blaine were most intimate and cordial. When the latter resigned Mr. Foster was chosen to succeed him and the selection was generally regarded as a most felicitous one.

As Secretary of State, and later as agent of the United States, Mr. Foster had charge of the United States, Mr. Foster had charge of the preparation of the case for this government before the Paris tribunal of arbitration upon the Bering sea controversy, which was his last public service. At the adjournment of that tribunal Mr. Foster, accompanied by his wife and three friends from Evansville, Ind., made a tour of Europe, Africa and Asia, from which they returned but a few months ago. While in the far East Mr. Foster was received with courtesies and honors never before extended to any private traveler, except General Grant. While in India they were entertained by the Gaekwar of Baroda, who set apart a palace for their stay, his caste preventing him from personally associating preventing him from personally associating with them at meals; the Nyzam of Hyderebad, and the Maharajah of Jeypore.

HONORED IN CHINA. While in China the party were attended by an ambassadorial suite, furnished by the government, and the railroad to the great Chinese wall was opened by a train which carried them to inspect that wonder. One of the most cherished souvenirs of the trip is a brick from the wall, which holds a prominent place among the many valuable and handsome curios in the Foster residence on I street. Chang, the former Minister to the United States, and one of the Chinese peace commissioners, invited the visitors to dine at his residence, an unprecedented courtesy to a foreigner, and a fact which aroused the livellest interest among the diplomats and other foreigners in the Chinese capital. In Japan a national guard of honor attended them everywhere, and the Mikado sent his band to their hotel to serenade them, an honor never before extended to any visitor to Tokio.

Mr. Foster is a man of simple tastes and habits. He is devoted to his domestic life, and finds more enjoyment at home than anywhere else. Mrs. Foster, whom he met while at school, and married shortly after graduating from law school, is one of the most charming women of the national capital. en of the national capital. She has accompanied Mr. Foster abroad on his various trips, and together they make their home one of the most delightful that can be found. They have two children, both daughters, married, and residing in Watertown, N. Y. The youngest, Mrs. Lansing, and her husband, will spend the winter with her. If Mr. Foster does not return in the early spring. Mrs. Foster will join in the early spring, Mrs. Foster will join

All his life Mr. Foster has been a consistent, faithful, active member of the Presbyterian Church, and for thirty years a ruling elder. He is connected with the session of the New York Avenue-church, and has lately been at the head of the committee charged with the duty of selecting a successor to the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, D. D., who resigned the pastorate last month

"SCIENTIFIC" CURRENCY PLAN. The One Offered by Prof. Commons Not Likely to Prove Satisfactory.

Louisville Courier Journal Among the contributions to the discussion is one from J. R. Commons, professor of economic and social science in Indiana University. If it serves no other purpose it gives at least an insight into what is taught our boys in the name of cience in some of the institutions of learn-

Prof. Commons, in recent article, reviews the Carlisle and Baltimore currency plans, and finds both defective; but as there is and finds both defective; but as there is nothing novel in his objections we pass that part of his article. Having demolished all other plans, the Professor proposes to redeem all our paper currency—treasury notes, greenbacks and silver certificates—in silver bullion, at its market value in gold. That is, the Professor proposes to adhere to the gold standard, but he proposes to use silver as a redemption agent. He puts the amount of paper currency to be redeemed at \$830,000,000 and the silver in the treasury at \$530,000,000 coining value, or \$270,000,000 market value. He thinks this would be entirely adequate to support this would be entirely adequate to all our currency on a practically gold basis. He admits that the effect of this plan would be to drive our \$500,000,000 of gold to Europe and he contemplates that

This, however, would leave us only \$830,-000,000 of currency, and even less if any considerable part of it were redeemed in silver bullion, which would not be available as money. It is not clear how \$830,000,able as money. It is not clear how \$830,000,-000 of paper could be redeemed in silver worth \$276,000,000, so we must assume that Prot. Commons thinks there would be no general demand for redemption, which is quite conceivable so long as the volume of the currency did not exceed \$830,000,000. But the Professor proposes to supplement this currency by the issue of United States notes. To regulate the issue of these, he would have recourse to a monetary comwould have recourse to a monetary com-mission, with power to expand or contract the currency. To expand it, the commission should be empowered to purchase bullion, or simply issue notes on the builion al-ready on hand, to be deposited on call with the banks. To contract the currency the commission could sell bullion or call in the notes deposited with the banks. A commission of this kind, representing both debtors and creditors, could, he thinks, make the currency elastic.

As to the flight of our gold Prof. Com-mons thinks that would be a good thing, It would, he says, add 20 per cent. to the foreign stock and thereby reduce its value; "it would break the gold spell, would make feasible an agreement with other debtor nations and would relieve us of the Indian and ostrich method of appeal to our cred-itor-England."

If this is the best that "science" has to offer as a remedy for our financial ills, per-haps we shall have to worry along a good while with an inelastic currency. Commons would preserve the gold standard, but would redeem in silver at its market value. He evidently means to treat the silver dollars in the treasury as bullion, or, perhaps, to have them melted and cast into bars. They would, if not melted, pass by weight and not by tale. The number of ounces of silver to be obtained for a \$20 or \$25 bull mould therefore vary from day to \$50-bill would therefore vary from day to day, according to the market price of silver, which is fixed in the London market, and fluctuates greatly. This does not seem a good plan to get rid of the influences of England over our financial affairs. Under this "scientific" plan of currency reform the government would have a con-

tinually fluctuating stock of silver bullion.

It might pay to-day 100 ounces of silver for note, and the note for the same note for bullion, and the next week for or 110 ounces of bullion, as the case might be. Under the purchase clause of the Sherman act the government susdepreciation of silver. If Professor mons's plan worked as he expects it to do, goal would be depreciated 20 per cent, and an debts would be scaled in like meas-ure. If, however, the contraction resulting from the loss of \$500,000,000 in gold had the effect which many financiers anticipate, it would reduce prices still lower, and make debts harder to pay. Without any gold, the money of international commerce, we should be greatly embarrassed in settling international balances and foreign debts. In fact, however, all the gold would probably not go away; some of it would stay, and be sold at a premium to such persons as were obliged to have it. sixth Regiment, and remained until the close of the war.

No man parades his military record less than General Foster, and yet few have a brighter or more creditable one. On that millions is only 12½ per cent. The production of gold for the year 1894 is estimated to have been from \$175,000,000 to \$182,000,000, so that \$500,000,000 would be less than three years' production at the present accelerating ratio.

For these and many other reasons Prof. Commons's plan will hardly commend itself to the people of the United States. If doctrines as crude as his are extensively taught in the schools of the United States, it is not surprising that our people generally are not competent to solve currency

The Sine Qun Non Islands.

Mr. Edward Stanwood, in his address on "The Aroostook War," before nearly seventy members of the Pine Tree State Club, Thursday evening, gave just one humorous incident of the dispute about which he spoke. He said he would have given more had he been able to find more. The incident he gave, he said, was perhaps old enough to be new to his hearers. Two Maine countrymen were discussing one of